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its readers, whether Londoners or not, will find this account of absorbing interest and undeniable charm. It is a series of word pictures, retrospective as well as contemporary, made by an artist rather than by a historian, although the historical interest has no subordinate place. It shows us the salient features of the fascinating city and tells us at the same time their several stories. The editor has had the wit to further enhance the literary charm of the book by including an "essay" by the artist, in his own quaint English, coloured by his own native sentiment. After a residence of over nine years, Mr. Yoshio Marking loves London. His pictures would prove it, if he had made no such declaration. He is also a great admirer of the London ladies, as who that has travelled and compared can fail to be. As an artist he regrets some "incongruous colours" in their dresses, but praises their general carriage and style. Bus-drivers and policemen he has an affection for, and a respect for the London crowd "except on two occasions. They were Lady Smith and Mafeking's days." Normally the crowds please him. "They move on slowly and slowly—as slow as the watch hand, and slowly after another they find the slight evening." The conversation of the shopman from whom he gets "morning papers and a few pence of cigarettes every day" has given him, "more than once, a key by which I could solve my questions about the human philosophy! Perhaps he himself does not know the lessons that he gave me were more valuable than some books or lectures." There are many such unwitting philosophers, but needs the hearing ear to discover them, just as it requires the seeing eye to find "the colour of London." The Philistine interprets literally the phrase of "the light that never was on land or sea," but it is really there. Just a few more quotations may be pardoned as they help to familiarise us with the mind of the artist.

"I see that almost all children are very beautiful. I am very fond of the poor children as well, and perhaps with more sympathy. It is very lovely to see them skipping on the streets. Their faces stained with finger-marks and their stockings pulled down to the ankle are very picturesque. They don't know what will be their future, but when they are grown, there is a wide ditch between them and others. They will be like their own parents, and their own children will repeat the same again. So, generation after generation, these poor victims will have no chance to float up to the surface of society, unless some better arrangement of education takes place. When I think of it, the question of the meaning of life always comes to my mind. Although I have a great sympathy towards those poor children, I always dread them when they come near me within my yard. They have such a horrible odour, that London has not cheap talk as in Japan, for they ought to go to the bath once a day. If the object of our life in this world is merely to seek happiness, I think the poor are having a better time than some others who have too much ambition—especially those who are in political fever. For instance, look at the sovereign of one of the great powers of Europe. His ambition is not satisfied by being an Emperor in his own country. His heart is always aching, his life is always in danger, and his brain is always over-worrying, and now and then he has a nightmare called "Yellow Peril." How miserable he must be, comparing his life to the Whitechapel people. I rather prefer the latter."

Therein we have a glimpse in thought of the qualities of the pictures, sentiment, sympathy, and a sly humour, with sometimes a slight distortion. There is the greyness of London, which any Philistine can see, and there are its component hues that the analytical brush discovers. It is not even necessary to have Whistler's faithful imagination to recognise the beauty to be found in dear, dirty London, although in a view from Hungerford Bridge the Japanese artist has relied on the Whistlerian hues. Very often, of course, what are called "effects" depend on mere trickery of technique, and Mr. Yoshio Marking's methods probably afford ample scope for professional controversy. We are less interested in that, however, or in his literary urbanity, than in his marvellous knack of catching the life and movement of the streets. The various ways in which skirts may be lifted out of the mud seem to have afforded a special and interesting study. Each specimen is convincing. The faces are English, or rather London faces—no suggestion of the Oriental about them. All Londoners will understand and approve while noting that it is London by night that appeals to the artist, and not one exile who gazes at these well remembered scenes but will sympathise with the feeling that made the artist draw the "Inaba Maru" as it lay in the Albert Dock. If we could welcome, as we did a few days ago, a feeble attempt by a Japanese journalist to show us ourselves as others see us, we can the more easily and gratefully thank this artist for pointing out beauties somehow felt but not recognised, in the great centre of civilization to which our thoughts are constantly turning.

The English Mail of the 18th May was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

The following telegram has been received from H.B.M. Consul at Shanghai: "Hongkong has been declared to be infected."

Mr. Katano, Director-General of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, has committed suicide owing to pecuniary losses caused by speculation.

Prizes and certificates gained by the students attending the Evening Continuation Classes at Queen's College will be distributed on Wednesday next, 6.0 p.m. at the College.

There were 13 plague cases last week, with twelve fatalities. Adding three yesterday, the totals at date are 91 cases and 77 deaths. Smallpox has dwindled to only one case for the week.

Before Mr. F.A. Hazledorn at the Police Court yesterday a native was charged with being a rogue and a vagabond, and with loitering on the Pokfulam Road in the early hours yesterday morning with intent to steal. "Why were you there?" asked his Worship. "I went to steal," was the reply. Sentence of three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks was passed.

Best's special report upon the San Francisco losses and settlements of the two hundred and forty-three institutions involved in the conflagration of April 18-21, 1906, shows that the Liverpool & London & Globe Co. Liverpool, England, paid all claims in full upon adjustment, without even cash discount. Treatment of claimants was courteous and entirely satisfactory. Only four other companies settled upon this basis, except a few whose losses were nominal. Messrs. Wm. Maycock and Co. are the local agents.

An amish in the employ of Mr. Louis Comar, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, was charged before Mr. G.N. Orme at the police court yesterday with the larceny of \$400 from a safe. It appears that when the safe was opened, the satchel in which the money was contained was found to be empty, and a further examination showed that it was stained with blood. Curiously enough, the family learned at the same time that the amish had cut one of her fingers, and as she would not explain how this was done, she was given in charge. The case was remanded.

A special telegram to the *Manila Times*, dated Honolulu, May 21, says that Jack London has reached there aboard the *Snark*, the little vessel with which he intends making a cruise around the world. He experienced a pleasant trip from San Francisco. The *Snark* behaved splendidly. The people of Honolulu are honoring the intrepid author. Honolulu is London's first port of call. After leaving Honolulu the *Snark* will look through the South Seas calling at Samoa, Tasmania, New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines. The *Snark* is a keelrigged boat of about 45 feet on the water line. She has a small engine to be used in certain emergencies only. With London are his wife and his wife's uncle, an old man of sixty years, and two Asiatic servants.

When H. E. Tseu Ch'uan-hsuen took over the reins of Ministry of Posts and Communications a few weeks ago, says the *N.C. Daily News* one of his first schemes was to send a special Commissioner to Shanghai to investigate the accounts of the Hu-Ning Railway Administration and create trouble for those concerned in order to satisfy the envy and jealousy of certain officials, whose names need not be mentioned at present. With his appointment to the Liang Kuang Viceroyalty the scheme seemed to be on the point of falling through, but owing to the reactionary party being still in the ascendant in Peking the post of President of the Yuchuanpu has been given, as we know, to H. E. Chen Pih of the Ministry of Finance, who also belongs to the reactionary party, and who, reports state, will continue the conservative policy that has been credited to H. E. Tseu Ch'uan-hsuen. *News item.*

Trade depression in China in the early part of this year is reflected in the January-March Customs Gazette, the figures set out in this bulky volume showing a revenue for the first three months of this year of over a million Haikuan less than during the same period last year. There is little comfort to be found in the reflection that the returns last year showed an increase of nearly Hk. Tls. 1,200,000 in the revenue collected in the first quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1905, as while it is true the figures at present before us are in advance of the 1905 first quarter, yet the set-back from last year's returns is an indication that the condition of foreign trade is not so healthy as the rapid growth of the foreign commercial community at Chinese ports would indicate. The principal falling off has been in the import trade.

Captain Grogan's excuse for publicly flogging three natives in front of the Court House at Nairobi was that they had been impudent to white ladies, and that he was sick of the flinching ways of the law in such cases. "My object in flogging these natives publicly was owing to the total inadequacy of the punishments inflicted. I look upon any matter connected with the safety of one's womenfolk as so important that I do not consider, I am justified as a family man, in leaving it to the vagaries of the law and the application thereof, and I wish the natives to understand, and it should be generally understood amongst natives, that any action of that nature involves a greater risk than a dose of horse-tooth medicine or a mild suggestion not to do it again. I would here explain that horse-tooth medicine is particular medicines noted for their excellence, and supplied to the prisoners in goal."

Yesterday afternoon a painful sensation was created when it was learned that Mr. R. Schwen, of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co., had been found in his private room suffering from a bullet wound in the head. He expired shortly afterwards.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 16th June, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 379 to the Library and 187 to the Museum, and of Chinese 181 to the former and 2,002 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 543 persons, and the Museum by 2,279.

"SAINAM" ASHORE.

Information has reached here that the *Sainam*, while on her journey last Wednesday from Canton to Wuchow, went ashore near the Ling Yang gorge. A hole has been knocked in her port side and her cargo has been seriously damaged by water. Fortunately no lives were endangered but her passengers received such a fright that most of them clambered over the ship's side and waded ashore. The vessel was beached and shortly afterwards the gunboats *Mocker* and *Sandpiper* arrived on the scene but little assistance could be rendered.

SEPTUAGENARIAN PARSEE TRAVELLER.

INTERESTING VISITOR TO HONGKONG.

The fullness of years that bring grey hairs and wisdom, plus a broad intelligence and unforging amiability make a woman a very queen sometimes, though her dominion be but the hearts of friends. Such a queen held court yesterday at the King Edward Hotel, in the person of Mrs. Desibhai Cawasjee Jasswalla.

Accompanied by her two sons, this venerable lady, aged 73 years, is making her third visit to Europe, this time via China, Japan, and America. At Hongkong she has been paid respectful hospitality by leading citizens, Parsees and other. To her yesterday afternoon, as on other days, went numerous callers, including foreign ladies bearing tribute of flowers, and a representative of the *Daily Press* was also permitted to pay his respects. References to her career and personality in the *Times of India* made her an object of considerable interest. Fifty years ago she was the pioneer of English education for Parsee ladies, and suffered for a long time the displeasure and censure of the orthodox Zoroastrians, but now they praise instead of blame. Parsee ladies are still good Zoroastrians and their foreign accomplishments are no longer considered a drawback.

Mrs. Desibhai was in England a short time ago, and smiled when a tentative reference to the "Suffragettes" was made. "I am no politician," she declared, and would not pass any opinion as to the political status of woman either in India or England. That they should all be allowed to enjoy a good education was the most she claimed for her sex, and, of course, freedom to travel.

"Travelling is good for both mind and body," she said, and offered herself as a living example. At 73 years of age, with flashing eyes, a healthy appetite, and a brave spirit, she presents a round the world trip with the fearlessness of a young man. With Hongkong she is not particularly pleased, though it has pretty scenery and very kind people. But it is so hot, yes, much hotter than India.

Having come so recently from India, perhaps she could pass an opinion as to the true state of affairs there, apropos the reports of disaffection? No. She believed wicked men were going about trying to breed trouble, but if the papers told us the great mass of Indian people were not loyal to the Emperor and Empress, they told that which was not true. She herself was taking a present to the Queen Empress, a cap embroidered with pearls and gold thread by her own hands, without the aid of spectacles. Fine work? It was kind of the visitor to admire it so much. Over that meditation showing the face of the late Queen Victoria, there was still a go a big diamond.

England was a dear, beautiful place. She loved it, and was glad to go there once more. Long ago, nearly sixty years ago, she made many friends there and wrote many letters. She used to attend parties at Government House, and remembered the great Lord Lytton and his lady very well. They were very great friends. Queen Victoria sent her a special invitation to attend the 1887 Jubilee. In 1878 she toured all over Europe, interviewed the Pope, and went up in a balloon at the first Paris Exhibition. See, here I have a souvenir, in this great gold medal. They said I was brave then; I was young in those days—and the dear old lady almost seemed ready to apologise for not repeating such wonderful performances now. Yes, it was true she was writing her autobiography, and that it would be published before very long. She had many things to put in it; but just now she must not neglect the ladies who had so kindly called to bring her flowers. It was good to come and talk with her, and the newspaper gentleman must pay her a visit at her Indian home when she returned.

Her two sons, Messrs. Dadabhai and Jamshedji, are also fellows, and justifiably proud of such a wonderful mother.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Ernest Simons* with the outward French Mail left Singapore on Monday the 17th June at 6 a.m.
The str. *Gulf of Venice* from Sydney and Manila on 17th June left Manila and may be due here on Thursday morning 20th June.
The str. *Carnarvonshire* left Singapore on Friday 14th June and is due here on or about Thursday afternoon 20th June.
The *Mogul Line* str. *Pathan* left Singapore on 15th June and is due here on 21st June.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 17th.
The Peace Conference has been opened at the Hague.

FRENCH WINE GROWERS' DISSATISFACTION.

LONDON, June 17th.
The chaos in the South of France continues.

DUMA DISSOLVED.

LONDON, June 17th.
The Duma has been dissolved. It will meet again in November.

CHINESE LABOUR.

LONDON, June 17th.
Strong opposition has been aroused in the Transvaal to the proposed repatriation of the Chinese.

LABOUR TROUBLES ON THE RAND.

LONDON, June 17th.
The Trade union outrages on the Rand are increasing.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

LONDON, June 17th.
Agreements have been arrived at between Great Britain and Spain, and France and Spain relative to the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Tokyo, June 17th.
The Seiyukai [government party] has passed a pacific and statesmanlike resolution anent the San Francisco affair, dwelling on the excellent relations that existed in the past between the two countries, and expressing confidence in the ability of the diplomatists to reach a just solution.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 15th.
A crisis has occurred in the Duma. M. Stolypin demanded the exclusion of 55 of the Members, whom he alleged were concerned in a conspiracy to establish a republic, and the arrest of sixteen of the Members. The Duma, in spite of the opposition of the Government, referred the matter to a committee. A dissolution is regarded as probable.

THE "MIKADO."

LONDON, June 15th.
The Admiralty has withdrawn the prohibition against playing the "Mikado," by Naval and Marine bands.

CEYLON'S NEW GOVERNOR AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

Those who take an interest in rifle shooting will remember that, some years ago, Sir Henry McCallum induced the Natal Rifle Association to introduce a competition in which the head and shoulders of a "man," which appeared for three seconds at a time, formed the target. This most practical form of competition (the Governor's Cup) met with great success, and ought to find more favour at Hongkong. But his Excellency, with his well-known interest in shooting matters, has not been content to rest with his first effort. It is his wish that more shooting should be done under so much shooting at stationary targets. He wants the marksman to be effective at moving objects; in fact, he wishes every man who shoots to be able to pick off the enemy equally well if he be running, or is only occasionally visible behind a stone, or other covering. To this end he is giving a handsome challenge trophy, to be won and held for one year by the competitor who makes the highest aggregate score in the "Governor's Cup," "Running Man," "Running Buck," and "Rapid" competitions. The competition, which the Association will add other prizes, will be known as the "Sir Henry McCallum Trophy," and thus will the memory of a most popular Governor, and one who always strived to place rifle-shooting on a more practical plane, be forever kept green by those on whose behalf he has rendered such signal service.

No teacher of men is to be trusted who is not in some way separated from outer influences that sway his thoughts; the pole-star and not the iron of the ship must attract him.

The happiest people are those who could not run a quarter of a mile to save their life, and the saddest people in existence are the men who perform systematic exercises for their good health.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, June 17th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION
[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]

DAVID SARSON AND CO. v. YUE WING FIRM.
An appeal was heard by the Full Court, the Yue Wing firm, of 45, Jervois Street being the appellants, and Messrs. David Sarson and Co. of 8, Des Voeux Road, the respondents. The appeal was against an order made by the Chief Justice in Chambers, in favour of the plaintiffs in the original action.

Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Castro, appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon).

The claim in the original action was for \$40, being balance due from defendants to plaintiffs for goods sold and delivered according to the usual terms and conditions. The plaintiffs also claimed the sum of \$2,005, being the difference between the price of goods sold by the plaintiffs to the defendants under three contracts entered into by the defendants dated May 2nd, 1905, March 22nd, 1906, and April 3rd, 1906 respectively according to particulars supplied in the contracts (and which contracts the defendants failed to perform), and the amount realised by the sale of the goods by public auction on January 29th, 1907, for the sum of \$425 and auctioneers' charges and expenses in connection with the sale.

The appellants contended that respondents were not entitled to an order as it was only a debt, or liquidated claim under section 19 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The respondents held that the claim was an ordinary one for debt and damages for breach of contract.

Sir Henry Berkeley—This is an appeal from an order made in chambers without the advantage of counsel having been heard on the point. The Paines Judge—Whose fault was that?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Nobody's fault. The order was made under what in England is known as Order 14, the equivalent of that order here being section 23 of the code, the section under which the order is made. It is made in pursuance of and in accordance with section 19 of the code. The corresponding order of the rule, which appears in the margin to section 19 is Order 3, rule 6. Your Lordships will observe that section 19 starts with these words, "Where the plaintiff seeks only to recover." If he seeks to recover anything other than a debt or liquidated demand he cannot endorse his writ specially, even though he is also seeking to recover a debt and liquidated demand. In other words, a plaintiff cannot specially endorse a writ both for a liquidated and an unliquidated demand. If he does so the endorsement is bad and any judgment is entitled to be set aside.

Dealing with the claim, Counsel contended that a writ could not be specially endorsed for damages alone, or for damages coupled with a debt. Regarding that portion of the claim for \$2,005, the measure of damages there would have to be determined by the market value of the goods at the time the contract was broken. Inquiry would be made as to what was the value of the goods at the time the defendants refused to take delivery, when the plaintiffs sold them and claimed between the contract price and the price realised. With reference to the third item in the claim, \$125 for auctioneers' charges and expenses that was not a debt nor a liquidated demand. It was clearly a question of damages. Summary judgment would not be delivered in chambers.

Mr. Slade submitted that any liquidated demand, not liquidated damages, could be recovered on a specially endorsed writ. "Liquidated" meant a fixed and ascertained amount, so where there was a fixed and ascertained amount demanded in the writ, arising on a contract expressed or implied, it could be recovered by summary judgment.

The Paines Judge—You mean liquidated at the date of the writ?

Mr. Slade—Ascertained. Proceeding, he said, respondent took the necessary steps to ascertain his damages. He sold the goods by public auction, the ascertained damages after the sale being the difference between the net proceeds of the sale and the price of the goods. If appellants had filed an affidavit that the sale was not of a proper kind, there would be a defence as to the quantum of the action, and the case would have to go to trial.

The Chief Justice—I very often have to give leave to a defendant as to the amount only.

Mr. Slade—It frequently has to be done, and could have been done by the defendants in this case. And unless they do that, when the plaintiff has taken the proper course regarding his demand against them, he can recover on a specially endorsed writ.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over the E. and N.E. coasts of China, and risen considerably in E. Japan.

The depressions in the North are moving Eastwards over Shanghai, and the high pressure area lies over E. Japan.

Pressure is in excess of the normal by between 0.2 and 0.3 inch over E. Japan, and below the average by about 0.2 inch on the E. coast of China.

Fresh S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.W. winds, light to moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	S.W. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 18TH, 1907.

It is inevitable that in such a book as "The Colour of London," published by Chatto & Windus, the work of the author, Mr. W. J. Lortie, F.S.A., will be partly eclipsed by the work of the artist, Mr. Yoshio Marking. With recollections of many foreign studies by Japanese artists we opened this book in the full expectation that the publishers would be found to have spoiled an excellent series by yielding to the *enfant* craze of the moment. An agreeable disappointment was the result. This Japanese colourist's work has had the selection and endorsement of Mr. M. H. Spielmann, F.S.A., as well as of the author; and though we cannot doubt that there will be exceptions taken by some experts, we are vastly impressed by these remarkable pictures. These watercolours of London scenes by this young Japanese put the watercolour studies of Japan by Moktamer KENPES quite into the shade—a comparison that is as irresistible as it may be odious. As it is the Japanese point of view that has chief interest for us out here, we may dismiss the literary work of Mr. Lortie, excellent as it is, with a few lines. Less ambitious than Sir Walter Besant's work,

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENCE.

THE UNITED CLUB CASE.

Before Mr. F. A. Harnand, at the Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the case was concluded in which William David Radburn, Mrs. Marie Rodgers and her husband, Sapper H. G. L. Rodgers, U.S., were prosecuted for selling intoxicating liquor at 15, Queen's Road Central, at premises known as the United Club without a proper permit.

Detective-Sergeants Munson and Earner conducted the case on behalf of the Police, while Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) appeared for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Goldring—Your Worship will recollect that I raised the point as to whether a *prima facie* case had been made out against the second and third defendants. I now wish to submit that in view of the evidence of the first defendant the *prima facie* case, such as it was, falls to the ground, and the complexity of the second and third defendants vanishes. It is clear from the first defendant's evidence that the second and third were not concerned with the sale of the liquor.

His Worship—The question is whether they are not guilty of being aiders and abettors. (His Worship quoted the case of Owen Lanford with regard to this point.)

Mr. Goldring—That is a question of convicting the owner. Who is the owner here under the circumstances?

His Worship—The person who supplied liquor in this case was employed as a barman by the third defendant.

Mr. Goldring—He is not employed by the third defendant.

His Worship—But he says he was employed as barman.

Mr. Goldring—He was employed as barman by the Club.

His Worship—I am not satisfied that it is a Club. The onus is on you to satisfy me that it is.

Mr. Goldring—I submit that the charges against the second and third defendants cannot stand on the evidence at present before your Worship. The explanation of the first defendant goes to show that it was a club.

His Worship—The onus is on you to satisfy me that it is a club. You have not proved that any subscriptions were paid.

Mr. Goldring—That is shown in the books. His Worship—It is not shown in the books.

Mr. Goldring—It was also proved by Radburn who stated that he refused to serve two men on one occasion. From his evidence, given on oath, your Worship will see that payment was not always recorded.

His Worship—There is nothing in the evidence to satisfy me that a single man put down as a member paid a copper cent as subscription.

Mr. Goldring—Perhaps not directly.

His Worship—With reference to the question, of being aiders and abettors, there is the point that the second defendant ordered the liquor and it was sold to the first two witnesses.

The second defendant ordered the mineral water, and the second and third ordered the chairs. I think the second defendant is entitled to be acquitted, but the evidence against the third is that he employed the first man as barman, and the barman's duty was to sell drinks. If this is not a lawful club, then in my opinion the third defendant is an aider and abettor.

Mr. Goldring—I hope to prove to your Worship that the third defendant did not admit or suffer the first defendant to sell any intoxicating liquor.

His Worship—I assume the club is not a lawful club.

Mr. Goldring—It has been continually called the United Club.

His Worship—The fact of its being called a club does not constitute it a club. We've got a book recording the payment of entrance.

His Worship—You've got to prove to me that those people paid their entrance fees.

Lance Corporal Fenton, R.E., sworn, said he was the secretary of the United Club, which Club was started on May 15th. Civilians, military or naval men could become members. The entrance fee was 5s for the Service and 2s for civilians, while the subscription was fifty cents for the Service and 2s for civilians. The names of the people in the membership book had paid their entrance fee and subscription, and had been elected members. The same book contained the minutes of the first meeting held on May 15th. These were in the handwriting of witnesses. Any profit accruing from the sale of liquor was to go to the benefit of members. The premises were leased from the second defendant, and the amount to be paid was approximately \$120 a month. That was to cover steward's expenses. Witnesses asked Mrs. Rodgers to order the liquor for the club, as he had not time to order it himself. He gave her the money to pay for it. The third defendant took the takings in the cash book each night, handing witness a chit for the amount taken, together with the key of the box.

His Worship—How did the election of members take place?—On the first night by the committee. Afterwards by ballot.

Was the arrangement that election should be by ballot?—After the month end.

Sergeant Barker pointed out that Lance-Sergeant Peris name has been entered in the membership book, but that he had not paid his subscription.

Witness said all the members had not paid up. Sergeant Barker—Are any votes allowed to be given?—No.

His Worship—How about visitors?—Visitors are not allowed to visit the club unless accompanied by a member.

What's your explanation about Radburn selling liquor to new members? It's against the orders of the club. I have known him to refuse before.

His Worship (to Sergeant Barker)—You are not able to point out any other man who has not paid his subscription?

Sergeant Barker—No, your Worship.

Mr. Goldring—And the man who did not pay is a policeman?

A detective (whispering)—A policeman is human the same as other men.

His Worship convicted the first defendant, and ordered him to pay a fine of \$15, the alternative being one month's imprisonment. The second and third defendants were discharged and the liquor is not to be forfeited. Half the fine, if paid, is to go to the first two witnesses.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN MANCHURIA.

PENDING QUESTIONS WITH JAPAN.

The Times correspondent at Peking wrote on May 16th:—

Englishmen in China are following with much satisfaction the national welcome accorded to Prince Fushimi, hoping that the visit may lead to a friendly settlement of questions affecting seriously the commercial interests of British merchants in the Far East. The Japanese negotiation in practice of the policy of the open door and of equal opportunity in Manchuria, especially at An-tung-shen, and the Japanese reluctance to enter into an agreement with England for the mutual protection of trade marks in China are tending to cause misunderstanding.

With a most patient Englishman here or months have been awaiting a settlement of the Customs question at Dally. Apart from the loss of revenue to China, in which all the powers are in accord, British merchants at Ni-chuang have been suffering from a grievous handicap. Goods entering Manchuria via Dally pay no duty; they are mainly of Japanese origin and are exclusively handled by Japanese. Goods entering Manchuria via Ni-chuang pay full duty. The great distributing centre in Manchuria is Ni-chuang, which is distant from Dally 165 miles and from Ni-chuang 133 miles. It is reached from both ports by the same Japanese South Manchuria Railway but owing to the preferential tariff instituted by Japan in favour of Dally the freight on the shorter haul from Ni-chuang is 5s. a ton greater than that by the longer haul from Dally. Official statistics show that during 1905 Japan exported to Manchuria merchandise of the value of £2,601,141, while only £38,846 entered Ni-chuang and paid duty.

A still more important question requiring settlement between the two countries is the protection of trade marks. Every English observer knows that Japanese trade in China consists largely of Japanese imitations, both undisguised and colourable, of British and other foreign goods. This trade is assuming the dimensions of a great national industry. China is being swamped with Japanese imitations there is no redress. England has signed, with Russia, Germany, France, and other Powers agreements for the reciprocal protection of trade marks in China, but Japan is unwilling to join in, desiring that China should first undertake the registration of trade marks, though it is Japanese infringement and counterfeits that we fear, not Chinese.

The question of copyright also requires adjustment. Englishmen are somewhat discouraged to find that English textbooks photostyped in Tokyo, and purporting, for example, to be published by a well-known firm in Edinburgh, are being used in Peking University.

These questions, by remaining open, tend to impair good feeling between the two peoples.

ARMED ROBBERS AT SHANGHAI.

For a man who loves exciting adventures, the Shanghai policeman's lot is a happy one, as the following narrative from the N.Y. Daily News of June 11th shows. Three or four days ago the police received information that a gang of eighteen men had arrived in the Settlement from Nanking with the intention of looting a pawnshop in Woohow Road, Hongkong. So they were informed that they were aware of what time the robbery was to take place, but at first there was some doubt as to the locality, in which the gang had taken up their quarters. It was not until Sunday morning that the native detectives discovered that a portion of the gang was staying at 608 Park Road. All Saturday night portions of the Settlement were patrolled by police of various ranks, but for some reason or other the raid did not take place. At 10 a.m. on Sunday Inspector Mackintosh, Det. Insp. Armstrong, Det. Sgt. Brown, and a party of armed Sikh and foreign police mustered for a raid on the Park Road premises. They had already started when a native detective and a Chinese soldier arrived at the house, and the alarm was given.

The robbers made a desperate resistance, a fired several shots, wounding both the detective and the soldier. Attracted by the sound of the firing a detachment of Sikh police which was on its way back to the Police Station surrounded and entered the premises, and when Inspector Mackintosh's force arrived on the scene they had captured four men. The premises were searched and three loaded revolvers were discovered, two of which had been fired, as empty chambers testified. The native detective and the soldier were both hit; one had two fingers shot off and the other was wounded in the lower part of the arm.

The capture of these men provided a clue to the whereabouts of the rest of the gang, and the police spent the greater part of Sunday in searching for them throughout the Settlement. In the evening they succeeded in arresting four more men in Siza Road, who were identified by those already in custody as part of the band. No fire-arms were found on the persons of these men, but they had in their possession a peculiar pattern of bag which is said to have been served out by the chief of the band. The men all came from Nanking, and it is alleged that their leader is wanted on a charge of murdering two officials who endeavoured to effect his arrest in Anhui province in February.

The eight prisoners were brought up at the Mixed Court yesterday morning before Mr. Rao and Mr. Barton, and after the evidence against them had been taken six of them were sent into the City while the other two were detained to enable the police to make further inquiries. The charges against them read: Being members of a gang of well known armed robbers and meeting in the Settlement for the purpose of raiding and looting the Yang Tai pawnshop in Woohow Road on the 8th inst; also with shooting at, with intent to kill, and wounding a native soldier who attempted to arrest them.

The Court marked on the charge-sheet: "The Court highly commends the conduct of the police officers concerned."

The men are supposed to have arrived in Shanghai in the middle of last week, and it is believed that they first took up their quarters in Tongshan Road. Besides the members of the band the tenant of the houses in Park Road in which they were arrested was charged with harbouring them, but the Court let him off with a caution. The police succeeded in arresting another—the ninth—prisoner yesterday, so that half of the gang are now believed to be in custody.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 10th.

LE SPORTING.

The Grand International Congress of the Chase which is shortly to be held in this city is certain to attract a good deal of attention in France, in spite of the fact that the French are not a sporting nation in the same sense as the English. It has been organised under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture, and will be presided over by M. Danbère, Director-General of Waters and Forests and Councillor of State. Among those who are on the Committee of the Congress may be named Senator Jean Dupuy, the Duchesse d'Uzes, Comte Clary, President of the St. Hubert Club of France—the patron saint of French sportsmen or *chasseurs*—Baron Henri de Rothschild, Comte Sabran Pontevès, and many others well known in the world of sport. Much of the time of the congressists will naturally be passed in the discussion of questions affecting their interests, but there will be other items on the programme. Among the latter one of the most interesting features will be the *Chasse de l'Entente Cordiale*, to which the most celebrated hunting packs in England will be invited. Comte Clary, who will take a very prominent part in the doings of the Congress, would like to see the position of the sportsmen in France greatly ameliorated. French sportsmen, he maintains, have no great reason to feel satisfied. They are, in fact, tolerated rather than protected. Hunting, according to the Count, is becoming more of a democratic sport every day, and he sees the time coming when fox-hunting will become as popular a sport in France as horse-racing. Shooting has also become very popular, and, with or without permission, everybody goes shooting to-day. The Count admits that everybody cannot keep a hunting pack, but neither can every one own an automobile, and if the motor car industry is protected, why not protect the *chasse*, which is a source of national wealth. The revenues derived from the issue of shooting permits and the sale of powder are not to be dissipated, for it is estimated that twenty millions sterling are derived every year from the two hundred and fifty hunting packs in France, and the five hundred and seventy thousand holders of permits to shoot. A hunting pack constitutes a veritable fortune for the country-side to which it belongs, and it is this view of the matter that Comte Clary wishes to bring before the Congress.

POACHERS.

The Count is the sworn enemy of the poacher, who does not contribute to the common expenses, but none the less secures a large share of the game. It is due to the depredations of the poacher that certain districts in France, at one time full of game, are to-day almost entirely depopulated of fur and feather, and that the birds and animals necessary to the chase have been introduced from abroad. But instead of punishing the poacher severely the authorities seem to wink at his offences. He is an elector, and must therefore be handled with caution. So it frequently happens that when he is brought up before the local magistrates influence is brought to bear in his favour, and he goes scot free. A substantial revenue is derived in France from the State forests, which are once a year put up to the highest bidder. He who secures the right to hunt over a given territory must refrain from shooting on certain days of the week, and on these days he may go fox-hunting. The forest of Rambouillet is reserved to the hounds of the Duchesse d'Uzes; that of Villars-Cotteret to M. Menier, the well-known chocolate millionaire; that of the Orleans to M. Calmann-Lévy, the celebrated publisher and to the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, and that of Fontainebleau to M. Leboucq, a privilege for which he pays 25,000 francs per annum.

THEATRICAL.

M. Pedro Guillard, the distinguished manager of the Paris Opera will retire at the end of the present year from the direction of that important theatre, when he will be succeeded by Messrs. Messager and Broussan. At the offices of the new managers of the Opera, there reigns the greatest animation, though, as are still seven months from the date when they take up the responsibilities of direction. M. Gabion, the representative of Messrs. Messager and Broussan has just outlined the plans of the new managers and from the particulars he has given it is apparent that patrons of the Opera during the season of 1908 are likely to enjoy a highly interesting and varied programme. We are told that Messrs. Messager and Broussan will, of course, devote a good deal of attention to the production of the classic repertoire, of which the public never tires, and, in addition to the favourites which are never long off the bills at the Opera, they will put on the works of Gluck, Puccini, Rameau, and others. The operas of great foreign composers will not be forgotten, and one of the first of these to be represented will be "Prince Igor" by Borodine. After manifold difficulties, the new managers have succeeded in their negotiations with Herr von Gross, the representative of Madame Wagner, for the production of "Crepuscules des Dieux" and "L'Or du Rhin," which will both in due course be produced at the Paris Opera. At the same time, the question of a homogeneous and brilliant company of artists is occupying the attention of the managers, and M. Renaud and Madame Litvine are among those who are reported to have signed important engagements. The greatest possible number of the singers at present appearing at the Opera will also be re-engaged, including M. Alvarez. Curuso has been approached, but as the celebrated Italian tenor's present contracts do not leave him free until the end of 1908, it is probable that he and M. Roussière will not be heard at the Paris Opera before 1909. The "Corps de Ballet" will include a new recruit, Mlle.

Boni, the young Italian who at Brussels created the Dance of the Veil in "Salomé."

INTERESTING TROVE.

A remarkable case of treasure trove has just been reported to the French Treasury. The find consisted of two large sacks of French crowns of the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. They had been brought to light in the course of some excavations carried out in the barracks at Romarantin. They are believed to have been buried underground for security during the wars of the famine that decimated France during the closing years of the Grand Monarque. The oldest date about 250 years back.

MILITARY MUSIC.

Military music in the French Army is getting into a very low condition. The two years' service system hit the regimental bands very hard in taking away from them one-half of their strength every year. Efficient bandmasters, however, and hard work might have counteracted this. But now the supply of bandmasters is threatened. These were provided by means of annual competitions among Army bandmen for positions of master and assistant master, but for two years now these examinations have not been held, and already there are more than fifty regiments which, whatever they may still have in the way of a band, have certainly no recognised bandmaster. The annual competitions used, it appears, to be conducted by the Conservatoire, which since 1905 has made one plea or other for neglecting them.

JUVENILE CRIME.

Sociologists in France are beginning somewhat late in the day to interest themselves in the question of child delinquency. There is a child prisoners patrol society, which owes its origin to the humanity of an inspector-general of prisons, but its effectiveness is limited by many circumstances, and at last the organised society for the promotion of prison reform has put forward strongly a demand for radical changes in the treatment of juvenile offenders. They do not quite go the length of calling for special tribunals, but short of that, special sessions for dealing with such cases and stringent precautions for guarding the young prisoner from contamination, especially by adults, are claimed.

CONCERNING GERMANY.

Commenting on the recent speech of Prince Biliow, the *Gaulois* observes:—"The Chancellor's speech shows neither pessimism nor optimism. It is studied without being complex. It is certainly not an aggressive harangue, but rather the language of a man anxious for the welfare of humanity. The tone is calmer and less trenchant than has been the case on former occasions. The Imperial, (bancalor could not have been asked to speak otherwise than he did.) The *Republique Française* remarks:—It appears to be a piece of frankness, after the manner of Bismarck, which Frenchmen will do well to treat as bluff. Germany can no longer frighten France which over way she looks her. The French will not be made the cat's paw of Germany, nor be led astray from the right path, along which she intends to continue to walk. While on good terms with England and England's friends she need fear nothing. No one in France would support any movement having for object to bring about a Franco-German *entente*, as already observed, it is positively foolish for Germany to entertain such a belief."

A REVIVED VOLCANO.

Now that volcanoes are again in fashion the Drome region of France feels it once more a point of honour to enter into a condition of mildly revived activity. It is probably about 10,000 years since anything of the kind happened before, and diminutive as the disturbances it, it has proved too much for the nerves of the villagers. The scene of the occurrence is at Saon, a small place of 850 inhabitants. At the head of the wild gorge, not far from the village is a mass of volcanic rock, which has during the past five or six days taken to throwing up smoke and showers of stones. The people around are in a state of panic, and the houses standing all near the rock have been hurriedly abandoned.

THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

It now seems as certain as anything in American politics can be that Mr. Taft will secure the Republican nomination for the Presidential election next year. In any case Senator Foraker's aspirations are admitted to be hopeless. Neither Senator Foraker nor Senator Dick, his warmest supporter, dared face a conference of Republican leaders in Ohio. When such a conference was proposed, Mr. Foraker repudiated his decisions beforehand and Mr. Dick finally cancelled it. Had it met, it would undoubtedly have almost unanimously supported Mr. Taft for the Presidency while refusing to further Mr. Foraker's re-election to the United States Senate in the same way. No greater proof of Mr. Taft's influence in Ohio could be adduced than that Mr. Foraker should be afraid to set in motion the machinery in which his strength is supposed to lie. As to Mr. Taft's position in other States, from all parts of the country a clamour is now arising that Mr. Roosevelt should allow himself to be nominated for a third term of office. There is not, however, the slightest reason to expect that the President will change his repeatedly declared intention of refusing in any circumstances to consider such a proposal. When people realize this they will probably fall back on the Secretary of War, whose popularity is great and whose loyalty to Rooseveltism is unimpeachable. Indications are not wanting that several States are already inclining towards him in spite of the fact that they will now have to wait indefinitely for the formal endorsement of Ohio.

EXTRACTS FROM MESSRS. ARON HIRSCH AND SOHN'S COPPER STATISTICS.

The well known metal firm of Aron Hirsch and Sohn, Halberstadt, Germany, have recently published the 15th annual issue of their Copper Statistics, reviewing the copper position for 1906. The world's Copper production is estimated as amounting to 736,711 tons, composed as follows:—

United States of America	417,411 tons
Mexico	6,000 tons
Spain and Portugal	51,000 tons
Australia	43,000 tons
Japan	37,000 tons
Chile	30,000 tons
Germany	26,200 tons
Canada	24,000 tons
All other countries	48,100 tons
Total	736,711 tons

The world's production for 1905 was given as 697,845 tons, thus showing an increase of 38,866 tons, equal to about 5½ per cent.

As to the world's Copper consumption, Messrs. Aron Hirsch and Sohn detailed and careful compilations give the following results:—

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"Hard water hardens the arteries; Soft Water helps to keep them elastic and pulse-responsive."

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DOZEN	1.80
CASE OF 100 QUARTER BOTTLES	8.25
DOZEN	1.10

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FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

"DOKA" CAPTAIN SUSPENDED.

A Seattle telegram in the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" Honolulu, states that judgment was given on May 20 in the inquiry as to the loss of the Great Northern Company steamer *Dakota*. The Court held that Captain Franko was responsible for the disaster. His Master's certificate has been suspended for thirty months.

COMPETITION.

The *Oaka Mariner* of June 3rd publishes the following significant statement:—"It will be remembered that the N. Y. K. has lately chartered several steamers, in addition to those which are under construction for the Kaisha at various dockyards. In this connection it is worthy of notice that the cargo for the foreign vessels is rapidly decreasing while the freight carried by the N. Y. K. is increasing. A year or two ago, it was usual for a N. Y. K. steamer to have cargo only to thirty per cent of its capacity, while foreign vessels were full. At present, the conditions are entirely the reverse of this. This may partly be attributed to the increase in the number of foreign vessels, but the chief cause is the growth of public confidence in the Kaisha and the constant loss of credit by foreign vessels. The public will remember that the two Shokai advertised in the English Press that it would never seek any steamer belonging to a certain foreign firm to ship its merchandise, their vessels according to the Shokai very unsatisfactory treatment. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has instructed all its branches abroad to ship cargo only on Japanese vessels in future, owing to the unfavourable attitude of foreign vessels.—Kobe Herald."

SMOKELESS STEAMERS.

Mr. Dugald Macdougall, in an address which he recently gave before the members of the Greenock Chamber of Commerce, called attention to what seemed to him to be likely to be the engine of the future. He referred to the gas engine, which on land had achieved wonders in regard to utility and economy. At sea a very long step in the same direction had already been taken, and he expected in a few months an experimental steamer would be cruising in the river fitted with a gas engine of 500-horse power. He had this engine, and believed it to be almost perfect in construction, and when burning anthracite could do wonders, but as this description of coal was not always readily procurable the designers were endeavoring to adapt the producer to enable it to use bituminous coal, and he had no doubt they would be successful in this. In a short time, therefore, we might expect to see our beautiful river covered by steamers propelled by gas engines, the funnels emitting no smoke, leaving the scenery clear and unobscured. Rapidly gas was supplanting steam as the motive power in the workshops of the country, and there was no reason why it should not supplant steam in the navigation of the rivers and coasts of the world. The saving in cost, weight of materials and coal by the use of such engines as compared with steam was extraordinary, and probably he was not very far from the mark when he estimated this at about 25 per cent. All the officials of Lloyd's Register were helping the designers of these marine engines, and would continue to do so until a perfect machine was produced.

THE MORGAN SHIPPING TRUST.

Latest mail advices from New York give the annual report of the International Mercantile Marine Company (the Morgan Combine), embodied in the statement submitted to the Stock Exchange accompanying the company's application for the listing of its securities. This report gives the combined income account of the American Red Star, White Star, Dominion, and Atlantic Transport lines for the calendar year 1905 and 1906. Figures for 1906 are estimated, but the company states that they are believed to be substantially correct. The statement does not include the operations of the Leyland and National lines, in which the International Mercantile Marine Company has important holdings. The report for 1906, partly estimated, shows profits of \$1,369,910 for the Leyland Lines compared with \$288,118 in 1905, and \$1,877 for the National Line as compared with \$12,078 in 1905.

The financial statement shows net earnings on December 1905 of \$181,000, and on December 1906 of \$1,621,000; a net profit on December 1905 of \$578,000, and on December 1906 of \$1,039,000. The net earnings of the year 1906 were mainly devoted to reducing the floating debt of \$1,205,000, shown in the balance-sheet of December 31, 1905, and that item stood at approximately \$151,000 on December 31 last.

The world's Copper production is estimated as amounting to 736,711 tons, composed as follows:—

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Australia	43,000 tons
Japan	37,000 tons
Chile	30,000 tons
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Canada	24,000 tons
All other countries	48,100 tons
Total	736,711 tons

The world's production for 1905 was given as 697,845 tons, thus showing an increase of 38,866 tons, equal to about 5½ per cent.

As to the world's Copper consumption, Messrs. Aron Hirsch and Sohn detailed and careful compilations give the following results:—

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A Famous French Specialist on Diseases of the Skin Prescribes Cuticura as the Most Effective Remedy Known to Him, Charing as His Fee 100 Francs (£4).

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"Gentlemen: You may be pleased to learn that a patient suffering from an irritation of the skin, caused by moorings, on consulting a noted physician in Paris, for which a fee of one hundred francs (four pounds sterling) was charged, was advised to use Cuticura, which advice, although received with astonishment, was followed and resulted in a perfect cure. (Signed) Lewis Gower, 1123 Broadway, New York, U. S. A., December 16, 1906."

SUFFERED FIVE YEARS Cured by Cuticura.

"I have been suffering from irritation of the skin for about five years. I was two years under medical treatment, during which time I was treated by several doctors but derived no benefit whatever from their skill. The first relief I got was from Cuticura and now thank God and the Cuticura Remedies, I am, I think, perfectly cured. I used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills since last October, and I can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any person suffering from the same malady. Edward Manning, 31, Claremont St., Dublin, May 12, 1906."

World's Copper Consumption.

United States	319,964 tons	277,053 tons
Germany	167,068 tons	137,085 tons
Great Britain	121,257 tons	107,313 tons
France	69,234 tons	65,010 tons
Austria-Hungary	27,976 tons	25,830 tons
Italy	25,232 tons	20,314 tons
Russia	24,282 tons	28,714 tons
Other small countries (estimated)	19,500 tons	13,500 tons
Asia (China, India, Japan)	20,500 tons	85,743 tons

The decrease of consumption of Asia in 1906 is explained by the fact that China imported in 1905 very large quantities of copper for coining purposes; these quantities however far exceeded the actual requirements so that part was reshipped to Europe while the balance was consumed during 1906. No stocks existed in China at the end of 1906.

A comparison of the World's Production and the World's Consumption therefore shows, that the consumption with 736,000 tons exceeded the world's production of 736,711 tons by 51,267 tons. This violent deficit can therefore only be accounted for by the fact that an increased quantity of "old material" has had to be used to supply requirements of the industry.

Messrs. Aron Hirsch and Sohn, by the way, estimate the quantity of old material available for re-use as having amounted to about 120,000 tons.

In any case it will be seen that these statistical compilations show a most favorable intrinsic position and thereby is explained the wonderful price movement during 1906. The quotations, as is recalled by Messrs. Aron Hirsch and Sohn figures steadily rose from £73.19 Standard in January 1906, to £105.84 in December, and for Best Selected from £85.15 to £110.

This price movement is also attributed as shown at length in the above mentioned statistics to the sympathy with the generally excellent position of all industries and rise in prices of almost all commodities.

Messrs. Aron Hirsch and Sohn and their paper with an outlook to the future. They state, that the position continues to look very favorable for the producer. They even go so far as to say that the scarcity of material as shown by these statistics, cannot be considered a healthy state of affairs, and that it is to be hoped that the high prices would cause the opening up of new mining fields and thereby bring about an increased production. Even if the abnormally high price of last year cannot be maintained, a price which leaves a good profit to the producer should be looked for some time.

</

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LUTGENS, FINESTMAN & CO.,
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Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 124

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY
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THE Undersigned, having been appointed
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prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. 29

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1905
£17,837,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS, 3,388,720 19 8

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against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 134g

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

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at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

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"CLAREMONT"
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Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 604

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND RESIDENCE

"BRASSIDE"
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 143

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have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
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WM. FAIRLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

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FRONT. DEEP WATER.
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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 106

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The Abbey Fruit Salt Co., Ltd.,
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THE WORKS are well equipped with
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always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURA-MARU" (722 tons, 700 I.H.P.)
specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
for service.

THE COMPANIES BILL.

There is reason to believe that if the Com-
panies Bill now before Parliament becomes law,
it will be enacted in a better form than that in
which it was introduced. In and out of Parlia-
ment it has been subjected to a close, but not
unfriendly, scrutiny, with results on the whole
beneficial. In its original form, it is true, the
Bill had not a few good points. It was based on
the suggestions of a strong committee which
carefully considered the defects in the Act of
1900. Thus, to checkmate a procedure which ad-
mitted of defeat one of the chief objects of that
statute, it was proposed that, if a public company
were brought out without a prospectus, as is
often the case, there should be filed with the
Registrar a statement making all the disclosures
which are required to be made in the prospectus.
Another provision makes obligatory the registra-
tion of any land or book debts of a company.
From the Indian law of 1888 was borrowed a
provision that every company should annually file
with the Registrar a statement of its affairs in
the form of a balance-sheet, with a summary of
its capital, liabilities, and assets. Not less
important, in view of the multiplication of
companies which have their headquarters and
are formed elsewhere, but which carry on
business here, in Clause 36, which requires
the filing with the Registrar of a copy of the
charter or memorandum of association or other
instrument constituting the company, a list of
its directors, and the names of some one in the
United Kingdom authorized to accept service
of process. These and some other minor changes
were the outcome of recent experience of
the Joint-Stock Acts. On the report stage
of the Bill, useful amendments were made at
the instance of Lord Avebury. What was
to be most desired was a measure of recon-
struction and consolidation. A revision of the
Acts of 1862 and 1900; an incorporation of
the effect of scores of decisions as to their
meaning; a statement in simpler language,
chosen with reference to the practices of to-
day, of these enactments. That appears to be
out of the question. Parliament has not at
present, to use Sir Agnew's phrase, "the genius
for legislation." It has neither time nor
inclination to tackle so complicated and delicate
a task. It is premature and useless to talk of
one company law for the whole Empire, while
we can offer our fellow-subjects nothing better
than so many fragmentary measures. At
present the utmost that we can hope for is
that some of the serious evils affecting the
birth and life of joint stock companies shall
be remedied, and this, thanks to various critics,
and notably Mr. Alfred Mosely, is probable.
As to several points, however, of importance,
there is still plenty of room for improvement,
and it is to be hoped that they will not be
lost sight of before the Bill becomes law.

Every impartial person is agreed that the
dangerous power of issuing new capital at a dis-
count should be safeguarded with the greatest
care. In its original form the Bill was defective
on this point. It is by no means certain that,
even in its amended form, Clause 10, sufficiently
protects the genuine shareholder, such a measure
force in the contention that such a measure
—generally one of desperation or of highly
dubious finance—should be permitted only under
the sanction of a special resolution and with the
approval of the Court, which would be able to
look into the circumstances of the case and to see
whether the measure was taken in the real in-
terests of the company. We note an alteration
in the provisions of the Bill which would require
the terms of any instrument affecting their
rights, the fine is made such that directors
and officers of a company will see to the clear-
ance of their statutory duty. We note also
some useful changes as to notices in regard to
meetings of companies, and as to the deferring
of the dissolution of companies wound up voluntarily
in certain circumstances. It cannot be denied
that there exists a strong opinion among well-
informed men of business, that Clause 10,
which enables a mortgagee of a company's shares
of purchase to a mortgagee of the shares, leaves
the door open to malpractices. There is a
class of companies—small in number, per-
haps, but considerable enough to be taken into
account—which might use the proposed power
to the injury of the shareholders. Conceivably,
directors, with one of their to gain, might issue
a large amount of debentures, mortgage them
for a small sum, give the mortgagees an option
to acquire the whole, or a large part, of the
company. Any such scheme, if carried out, con-
templates a state of things in which a company
is in extremis; one in which there is a tempta-
tion to lose sight of the rules of rectitude. We
cordially agree with Mr. Alfred Mosely and
those critics of this clause who think that, if it
is allowed to remain, it should be surrounded by
further restrictions, such, for example, that the
option to purchase shall not be for more than ten
or fifteen per cent. under the face value of the
debentures, unless with the sanction of a special
resolution or the leave of the Court. To this
and other matters we should apply one general
principle: in regard to all that relates to the
ordinary business of companies, as little regula-
tion, interference, or restriction as possible; in
regard to exceptional measures, indicative for the
most part of difficulties, if not of threatened
disaster, strict supervision. Many business
men will strongly approve of the suggestion that
the present law, as amended, for a special resolu-
tion of the majority is required for a special resolu-
tion at the first meeting, while a majority sufficient
at the contrary meeting, should be altered.

In many cases shareholders do not clearly know
until after the first meeting is held what is
really proposed for their acceptance. They
still often are unaware of its merits until the
matter has been discussed at the first meeting.
There is a point in the argument that the in-
terests of the public would be better protected if
the three-fourths majority were required at the
second meeting. In view, too, of the
skill with which some companies seek to con-
tract themselves out of obligations imposed in
the interest and for the protection of share-
holders, the Bill ought to contain distinct
provisions against such practices.

All these changes may be carried out with-
out, if it is to be hoped, losing sight of the fact
that the bulk of actually working companies
of any size are conducted honestly, even when
not very successfully, and that the great ma-
jority of new companies are not brought out by
crafty rogues; their failures being generally due
to over-ambition and inexperience.

Penalties will not make good dividends. Severe
restrictions will not ensure good management.
Here and there an ingenious and unscrupulous
promoter, a renegade of sham wars, may be
circumvented. But the many capable directors
may be thwarted and entangled by a few
dishonest people? The Bill, imperfect
though it is, ought to be passed. But we give
it our support with a feeling that it leaves
untouched some of the real evils of the
present system; its increasing complexity; the
uncertainty which boards must sometimes have
as to their powers; the absence of provisions for
getting rid of the incapable or negligent director;
the disastrous tyranny of directors or managers
who have long outlived their full capacity, and
who use their influence to stultify what
should be obsolete.—The Times.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

MONTHLY REPORT OF GENERAL MANAGER.
The monthly report of the General Manager
of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company,
Ltd., for the four weeks ending May 18, is as
follows:—

Gentlemen—I herewith beg to submit my
monthly report on your mining and milling
operations.

The mine measurements and assay results of
prospecting work shows a total of 496 ft. for
the period (4 weeks) under review; made up of
37 ft. sinking, 159 ft. driving and 489 ft. cross-
cutting, as against a total of 331 ft. for the
previous four weeks.

MINING.
BUKIT KUMAN.—The main shaft has been
deepened 18 ft., making a total depth of 37
ft. below the 44 ft. level and 177 feet below
the surface.

401 foot Level, Drive South.—Here 3 ft. has
been driven, bringing the total to 252 ft. The
hole averages 62 in. wide and worth 3 1/2 dwt.

149 foot Level, Drive North.—This has
been extended 4 ft., making a total of 251 ft.
The hole 38 in. wide, giving an assay value of
6 dwt. On the foot-wall portion the drive
has been taken 8 ft., making a total of 67 ft.

During the earlier part of the month the ore
carried milled matter averaging 63 in. wide
and worth 11 dwt; it since disappeared and
driving has been stopped.

Drive south from the crosscut has been
started and taken 15 ft. on the same lode, which
for 48 in. wide, gives 6 dwt. per ton.

340 foot Level, North Drive or hanging wall
branch.—This has been driven 10 ft., making
a total of 105 ft. The lode 69 in. wide, assays
4 1/2 dwt. per ton.

319 foot Level, North.—About 5 ft. north
of the shaft a crosscut has been started East to
connect with the hanging wall branch.

399 foot Level, South, No 2 Winze.—This has
been sunk 16 ft., making a total depth of 59 ft.
A branch quartz came in from the footwall,
which, for 24 in. wide, assays 3 dwt. The
main body of the lode remains in the hanging
wall.

240 foot Level, North Drive or Branch from
stopes.—This has been driven 9 ft., making total
of 78 ft. The lode 96 in. wide, is worth 2 dwt.

Crosscutting for stopes filling.—133 ft.
Stopes.—The following have been worked:
Above the 440 foot Level: 2 stopes. Lode
88 in. wide, worth 2 1/2 dwt.

Above the 340 foot Level: 2 stopes. Lode
86 in. wide, worth 4 1/2 dwt.

Above the 240 foot Level: 2 stopes. Lode 103
in. wide, worth 2 1/2 dwt.

160 foot Level, South.—This has been
advanced 13 ft., making a total of 367 ft. The
lode 90 in. wide, is worth 1 1/2 dwt.

160 foot Level, Drive North.—Here 19 ft.
has been driven bringing the total to 69 ft.

160 foot Level, Drive North on East Lode.—
This end has been advanced 8 ft., making a total
of 66 ft. There is no improvement to note.

60 foot Level, Drive South.—Here 15 ft. has
been driven, making a total of 46 ft. The
lode 40 in. wide assays 12 1/2 dwt. per ton.

60 foot Level, Crosscut West from Shaft.
This has been extended 33 ft., making a total of
423 ft.

No. 3 Winze from Surface.—This has been
sunk 23 ft., making a total depth of 71 ft. It
is being continued past the 60 ft. level on to the
160 ft. level.

STOPES.—Above the 160 ft. Level: 1 Stopes.
Lode 62 in. wide, worth 1 1/2 dwt.

Above the 60 ft. Level: 1 Stopes. Lode
69 in. wide, worth 1 1/2 dwt.

BUKIT MALACCA.
Surface Prospecting.—The crosscut west from
the prospecting winze has been taken from 8
ft. to 113 ft. and as this has revealed nothing,
work has been stopped. Other prospecting
work is now in hand on Malacca Hill.

STOPES.—Below the No. 2 level, one stopes has
been worked on a lode, averaging 29 in. wide and
worth 6 1/2 dwt.

Plant and Machinery.—At Stopes mine after
fixing the new 45 h.p. motor, the connecting of
the new gear to the 12 inch dia. plunger pump
has been done, and the whole installation has
started work most successfully.

At the Cyanide works the new grit mill will
be started during the coming month.

The erection of the Wilby tables is well in
hand.

On the 17th one of the joints on the pipe line
at Sempang blew out, and this caused a suspension
of all work until noon of the 18th.

Milling returns accompany this.
Milling returns for 4 weeks ending May 18:—

STAMPS WORKING: 40.
Period of work: 28 days, less lost time 1,264
days for Sempang and clean up.

One milled: Koman 2,181 tons.
Stopes 1,048 "

Amalgam collected 2,137 oz., producing
Refined gold 393 oz., 233
Smelted gold 180 oz.

Average yield per ton: 143 dwt.
Total tons crushed 5,452
" amalgam collected 2,336 oz.,
" Gold 352,265 oz.,
Average yield per ton 312 dwt.
" Losses 934,369

W. H. MARTIN,
General Manager.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flower Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 461
pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of
historical interest showing the disposition of
the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated
to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A.
KENNEDY.

A description of Chinese Social Customs
and Superstitions, combined with the insight it
gives into political conditions in China makes
"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent
volume for presentation to friends at Home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese
Emblem in Gold.

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To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH
LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from
the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS" Office.

Brimful of Nourishment

Trade Mark.

PLASMON

The Food for Old and Young.

(Also Plasmon Cocoa, Oats, Biscuits, &c.)

A Good Appetite

comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily
be obtained by using

Beecham's Pills.

They are a reliable remedy for the cure of

BILIOUSNESS, LASSITUDE, POOR APPETITE,

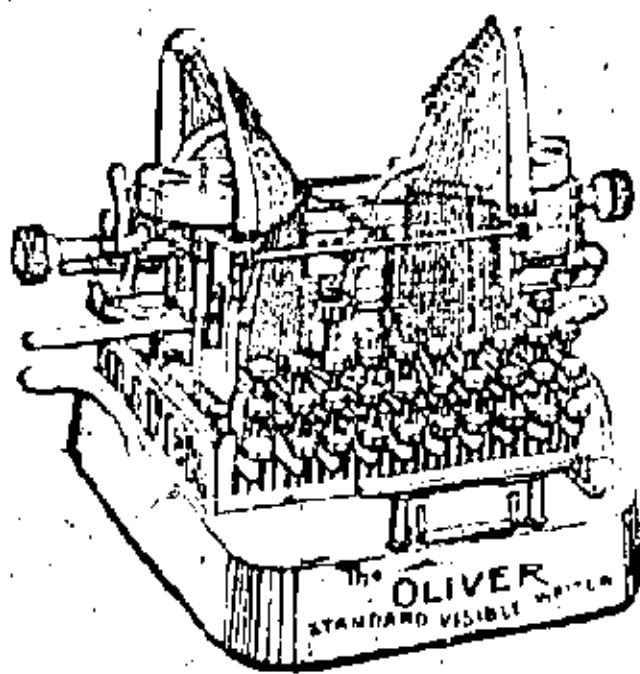
IMPAIRED DIGESTION, COSTIVENESS,

WIND & PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS,

and all other troubles which arise from a disordered liver or stomach.

They cleanse the system, give tone to the digestive organs, and will, if taken
according to directions, restore you to sound and vigorous health.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are especially suitable for Females of all ages. Every woman
Sold at all Drug Stores and by all Medicine Vendors
in boxes, price 9d., 1s. and 2s.



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO. LTD.

ARE PREPARED, DURING THE STAY OF
THEIR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN HONGKONG,
TO

EXCHANGE OLD MACHINES

OF ANY MAKE OR CONDITION
IN PART PAYMENT FOR OLIVERS.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO. LTD.

1, PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1906. [1065]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Chartered Steamship

"ISTOK,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are hereby landed at
their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazar-
dous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be
sent to the Office of the Undersigned before
Noon on the 18th inst., or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th
inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER, WIELE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1907. 3

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Mooltan"
From Persian Gulf or B. I. S. N. &
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
8 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 19th June, at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignee's and
the Company's representative at an appointed
hour. All Claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognised. No
Claims will be admitted after the Goods have
left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1907. 1

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Postman*, with the German mail of the 21st May, left Singapore on Friday, the 14th inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at daylight.

The *Postman*, with the French mail of the 21st May, left Singapore on Monday, the 17th inst., at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 24th inst., at daylight. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 24th April.

FOR	PER	DATE
Amoy, Singapore and Bangkok	Loosok	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Loosok	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Loosok	Tuesday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Loosok	Tuesday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Loosok	Tuesday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poonchow	Loosok	Tuesday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)

Extra Postage 10 cents.

Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Koching, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Sat. 11.00 A.M.

EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TATTOORIN.

(Late Letters 3.00 to 3.30 P.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

		Lectures.	
Singapore, Chefoo and Newchwang	Nanchang	Wednesday	20th, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Sao Tung	Thursday	20th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Amoy	Thursday	20th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Simpsonshafen, Samar, Brisbane, Sydney, Hoang, Lannerton, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Prince Singapore	Friday	21st, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Sui Tui	Friday	21st, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Loongang	Friday	21st, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Loongang	Friday	21st, 3.00 P.M.
Colomb and Hilo	Katlong	Friday	21st, 3.30 P.M.
Tientsin	Chop tang	Friday	21st, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Shao cheng	Friday	21st, 3.00 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Changsha	Friday	21st, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Zafra	Saturday	22nd, 1.00 A.M.
Koching, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland	Singapore	Saturday	22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Chefoo and Tientsin	Nicomede	Saturday	22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Heilow and Haiphong	Hinchow	Saturday	22nd, 5.45 P.M.
	Sooan	Monday	24th, 5.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)

Extra postage 10 cents.

EUROPE, A.C. INDIA VIA TATTOORIN.

(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Cebu and Hilo	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sat. 11.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)

Extra Postage 10 cents.

GILBERT'S ROYAL LIQUEUR FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT.

JOHN CLARK, PH. D.F.C.S., F.I.C.,

Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow and the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, &c.

"I have made a minute and careful chemical analysis of a fair sample of several hundred casks of Gilbert's Diamond Brand Royal Liqueur Blend of Scotch Whisky, taken by myself from the bonded stores in which the casks are lying, and the results of my analysis indicate that it is pure whisky, which has been matured for a considerable period in Slerry Casks, and from its mild and agreeable flavour, I am of opinion that it is a very fine blend of Scotch Whisky."

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PER CASE

\$10.00

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1907.

TO DAY
Sale, Household Furniture, No. 33, Seymour Road, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Sale, Blankets, Suits, Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.

Sale, s.s. "Jupara," on board, lies off Stonecutters Island, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 3 p.m.

ON SALE.

THE
DIRECTOR AND CHRONICLE

FOR 1907.

Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	June 17th.
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 20 days' sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
ON PARIS.	June 17th.
Bank Bills, at 20 days' sight	27 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	27 1/2
ON GERMANY.	June 17th.
Bank Bills, at 20 days' sight	27 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	27 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	June 17th.
Bank Bills, at 20 days' sight	53 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	53 1/2
ON HONGKONG.	June 17th.
Telegraphic Transfer	163 1/2
Bank, on demand	163 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.	June 17th.
Telegraphic Transfer	163 1/2
Bank, on demand	163 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.	June 17th.
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.	June 17th.
On demand	107 1/2
On demand - Pesos - 107 1/2	
ON BATAVIA.	June 17th.
On demand	131 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.	June 17th.
On demand	34 p.c. pm
ON SAIGON.	June 17th.
On demand	34 p.c. pm
ON BANGKOK.	June 17th.
On demand	67 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.05
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, 1 per cent.	\$47.05
BAR SILVER, per oz.	30 1/2

OPTUM.

Quotations are:	June 17th.
Malwa New	88.25 per picul.
Malwa Old	88.50
Malwa Older	88.80
Malwa V. Old	89.25
Persian fine quality	86.00
Persian extra fine	86.50
Patna New	88.75 per chest.
Patna Old	88.75
Benares New	88.75
Benares Old	88.75

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M.S. *Albatross* sailed from Yokohama on the 12th June and is therefore due at Hongkong on the 20th June.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Albatross* left Vancouver on Friday, the 7th June, a.m., via the usual route of call.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver a.m. on Tuesday the 11th June for Hongkong via the usual route of call.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama for Vancouver at 10.30 a.m. on Friday the 14th June.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Schwarzburg* left Shanghai on Saturday the 15th June at 9 a.m. and may be expected here to-day at 7 p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinzess* carrying the German *Anglo-Burmese* cargo from Berlin of 21st May may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Kuching on Saturday the 16th June at daylight and may be expected here on or about Thursday the 20th June a.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Manila* left Sydney on Tuesday the 4th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 20th June.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Nawanshah* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 8th June and may be expected here on or about 24th June.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bombay Maru* (Bombay Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 15th June and is expected here to-day.

The Glen Line str. *Glenroy* left Singapore this morning and may be expected to arrive here to-day.

The H.A.L. str. *Specia* left Singapore on 12th June a.m. and may be expected here on 20th June.

The E. & A. str. *Empire* left Sydney on the 5th inst. for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila).

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 12th - *Loch*, 14th - *Chikara*, May 21st - *Loch*, 24th - *Loch*, 28th - *Loch*, 31st - *Loch*, 3rd - *Loch*, 6th - *Loch*, 9th - *Loch*, 12th - *Loch*, 15th - *Loch*, 18th - *Loch*, 21st - *Loch*, 24th - *Loch*, 27th - *Loch*, 30th - *Loch*, 31st - *Loch*.

ARRIVAL AT HOME.

June 12th - *Saluzie*, *Suava*.

June 12th - *Saluzie*, *Suava*.

June 12th - *Saluzie*, *Suava*.

June 12th - *Saluzie*, *Suava*.

June 12th - *Saluzie*, *Suava*.

June 12th - *Saluzie*, *Suava*.

June 12th - *Saluzie*, *Suava*.

June 12th - *Saluzie*, *Suava*.

JOINT STOCK SHARE.

Hongkong, June 17th.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Alumina	Pa. 200	\$120.
Banks		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$120	\$180, sellers
National B. of China	46	\$21.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	120	\$7, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	120	\$12, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	120	\$14, sellers
China Provident	120	\$10, sellers
Cotton Mills		
Two	120	\$12, sellers
Hongkong	120	\$11, sellers
International	120	\$11, sellers
Loan Hong Kong	120	\$11, sellers
Soychou	120	\$11, sellers
Dairy Farm	48	\$15, sellers
Docks and Wharves		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	120	\$10, sellers
H. & W. Dock	120	\$10, buyers
New Amoy Dock	120	\$10, buyers
Shanghai Dock	120	\$10, buyers
Shanghai & H. Wharf	120	\$10, buyers
Farwick & Co. (Sec.)	120	\$10, buyers
Green Island Cement	120	\$10, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	120	\$10, buyers
Hongkong Electric	120	\$10, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	120	\$10, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	120	\$10, buyers
Hongkong Rope Co.	120	\$10, buyers
Insurance		
Canton	120	\$10, sellers
China Fire	120	\$10, sellers
China Traders	120	\$10, sellers
Hongkong Fire	120	\$10, sellers
North China	120	\$10, sellers
Union	120	\$10, sellers
Yancho	120	\$10, sellers
Land and Building		
Hongkong	120	\$10, sellers
Humphreys & Co.	120	\$10, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	120	\$10, sellers
Shanghai Land	120	\$10, sellers
Westpoint Building	120	\$10, sellers
Mining		
Charbonnages	120	\$10, buyers
Kaube	120	\$10, buyers
Peak Tramways	120	\$10, sellers
Philippine Co.	120	\$10, sellers
Refineries		
China Sugar	120	\$10, sellers
Luzon Sugar	120	\$10, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	120	\$10, sellers
Douglas Steamship	120	\$10, buyers
H. Canton & M.	120	\$10, buyers
Indo-China S.M. Co.	120	\$10, buyers
Shanghai S.M. Co.	120	\$10, buyers
Star Ferry	120	\$10, buyers
Do. New	120	\$10, buyers
South China M. Post	120	\$10, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	120	\$10, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries	120	\$10, sellers
Campbell, M. & Co.	120	\$10, sellers
Powell & Co. Wm.	120	\$10, sellers
Watkins	120	\$10, sellers
Watson & Co. A. S.	120	\$10, sellers
United Asbestos	120	\$10, buyers
Pa. Pavers	120	\$10, buyers

VERNON & JAMES.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 18th to 24th, 1907.

To correct Zone Time add 28 min. and 19 sec.

Hour	Water	Height
Tues. 18	High	1.7
Wed. 19	High	1.7
Thurs. 20	High	1.7
Fri. 21	High	1.7
Sat. 22	High	1.7
Sun. 23	High	1.7
Mon. 24	High	1.7

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 17th.

Previous Day	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.75
Thermometer	83	80
Humidity	77	72
Wind Direction	S	SW
Force	1	2
Weather	1	2
Rain	0.11	0

Highest open air Temperature on 16th, 87.

Lowest open air Temperature on 16th, 80.

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.

June 17th.

Barometer 9 A.M. 29.81	Therm. (Wetbulb) 9 A.M. 79
Barometer 1 P.M. 29.79	Therm. (Wetbulb) 1 P.M. 80
Barometer 4 P.M. 29.75	Therm. (Wetbulb) 4 P.M. 80
Thermom. 9 A.M. 83	Therm. Maximum 84
Thermom. 1 P.M. 84	Therm. Minimum 76
Thermom. 4 P.M. 84	Therm. Minimum 76

THORNE'S OLD VAT.

This Vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

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R. THORNE & SONS, LD.

GREENOCK & LONDON.

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Greenock, Highland Distillery, Greenock, N.B.

Glen Moray, Glenlivet Distillery, Elgin, N.B.

SOLE AGENTS HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

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Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 10 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted), 9 p.m. from Queen Street Wharf West returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3.30 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain E. H. Grainger.

S.S. "SUI-TAI," 1,651 tons, Captain G. P. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 a.m. from Douglas Wharf & at 2 p.m. from the Company's Wharf. On SUNDAYS SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSIONS leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Douglas Wharf & from Macao at 5 p.m.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,192 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 a.m.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.

S.S. "NANNING," 588 tons, Captain A. McKinnon.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 4 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

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Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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